

Tenants Say Planter Won't Share Payments In U.S. Cotton Plan

BY TERRY COWLES

DALLAS COUNTY--Are sharecroppers getting their fair share of government money in the U. S. Cotton Domestic Allotment Program?

According to a letter sent last week to the Secretary of Agriculture, some of them in Dallas County think they are not.

Last week the sharecroppers met with a lawyer from Jackson, Miss., and they told him the man they farm for, J. A. Minter, is trying to keep their share of the federal money away from them.

Under the Cotton Domestic Allotment Program the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) recommends to planters a certain number of acres on which they may grow cotton.

The lawyer the sharecroppers talked with, Alvin J. Bronstein, shot off a letter to U. S. Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman.

Bronstein wrote that sharecroppers complained that Minter had threatened to throw them off the land if they didn't sign over their share of the government money to him.

The sharecroppers also told Bronstein that they are forced to buy fertilizer from Minter at \$56 a ton, though they can buy fertilizer other places for \$37 a ton.

The sharecroppers said they never have any cash. Minter gives them food tickets, they said, that are good only at his store in nearby Tyler. The sharecroppers said that his prices are twice as high as at other stores.

If the planter grows what the ASCS recommends, the federal government guarantees it will buy his cotton if there is not a better price on the open cotton market.

If the planter uses sharecroppers for planting, he must share with them the money that would come from the sale of cotton to the U. S. government.

Sharecroppers working for Minter say that he is not sharing.

B. L. Collins, head of the Alabama ASCS office, said this week that he had heard nothing about the complaints of the sharecroppers. He said that if there is an investigation of their complaints it will be made by the office of general counsel of the Department of Justice.



Collins said he felt there probably would be an investigation, the first of many.

In answer to the complaints, Minter said, "That's just not true." "Let's get one thing straight," Minter said, "I don't even have any sharecroppers."

Minter said all the people that plant on his farm plant as individual farmers. He said he doesn't take any of their crop.

What does Minter want in return for planting on his land? "Rent," he said.

Minter said the people pay him rent depending on how many acres they plant and "other circumstances."

Minter said that he did ask the farmers working his land to sign over their federal money to him, but he said that was an accepted practice. He said he held their money until the people paid him the money they owe him.

"But I've never threatened to throw anyone off the land," he protested. "I have a theory of what this is, but I think it'd be better to keep it to myself," Minter said.

MONTGOMERY--This is a story an 11-year-old boy wrote down last week about an experience in Covington County:

'Rice from a Shotgun was after Me'

This summer at my grandfather's. My brother, cousin and I, were taking a watermelon. Well, out of nowhere came rice from a shotgun. Noing how a shotgun skatters you can imagine how we felt. First my cousin took out for the woods then my brother and I followed. Not noing where we were going we ended up in a place named Bear Branch. there we buried one melon in the cool sand. We ate the other. The funny thing about it was a preacher shot at use.



IN BIRMINGHAM SATURDAY, A CROWD MARCHED TO THE JEFFERSON COUNTY COURTHOUSE, WHERE THEY STOOD TO HEAR SPEECHES BY BIRMINGHAM NEGRO LEADERS. A LIST OF GRIEVANCES WAS READ TO THE CROWD.

Rally Draws 1000 in Birmingham

AN ALL-LOCAL PROGRAM

BY HAROLD NEWTON

BIRMINGHAM--The first Birmingham mass rally and protest march led and organized entirely by local persons was held last Saturday. No special guest speaker drew the crowd of 1,000 persons who marched from Kelly Ingram Park and assembled on the steps of the Jefferson County Court House.

Instead, the crowd came to hear local Negro leaders and one white minister, representing Birmingham organizations including the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, the Birmingham Baptist Ministers Conference, NAACP, and the Birmingham Council on Human Relations.

The unified effort of all these groups working towards the same goals for Birmingham Negroes was the unofficial theme. Dr. John Nixon, president of the Alabama NAACP, told the audience, "The NAACP has been out of business here--until today. But we've got too much to do to be separated."

Dr. Lucius H. Pitts, president of Miles College, agreed. "Don't you let anybody divide us," he said. Noting the absence of three Negro political

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candidates in Birmingham, Pitts asked, "But where are the white candidates? . . . The Negro candidates don't need to come and ask you for your vote. Who in the world are you going to vote for who you think you can see, if not the Negroes? They've got blackness born in them."

A petition, read by the Rev. J. E. Lowery, president of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, presented the following grievances: no Negro police, police brutality, token Negro employment, token desegregation, and inadequate educational facilities due to their duplication.

"It is utterly ridiculous that in 1966 we should have to spend time and energies protesting the failure of our city to employ Negro policemen. . . . By now we should have 50-100 Negro policemen," the petition stated.

Mrs. Lucinda B. Robey, principal of Dudley School, described inadequate educational facilities in Birmingham. "Education is not only preparation for life; education is life, and we have been denied ours."

She also urged Negroes to keep their children in school, oppose vandalism, and participate in adult basic education.

Mrs. Bernice Johnson, a school teacher active in voter registration, told the crowd that there are 60,000 registered Negroes in Birmingham.

"With the ballot in your hand, freedom is yours," she said. ". . . We're going to use our ballot in Birmingham. . . so you can stop scratching your head and saying 'Yassir' to white men. With 225,000 of us registered in Alabama, you can walk with dignity."

The Rev. A. L. Woods Jr. told the group, "We do not want an all-Negro police force, nor do we want an all-white police force. We want fair representation."

The impetus for the rally was the dispute between the local Negro community and Liberty Supermarket. During the dispute, five Negroes were shot on the supermarket's property. In a settlement last week, the supermarket agreed to start hiring Negroes.

Political Confederation Lays Plans to Decide Who Gets Negro Vote

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

SELMA--"We got right here the strongest group known to any state in the South since Reconstruction," SCLC's Hosea Williams told about 200 people packed into St. Paul's C. M. E. Church last Saturday.

The new Confederation of Alabama's Political Organizations (COAPO) was just ending a six-hour meeting to unite the Negro vote. It looked like a very successful meeting.

Late in February, some of the same people had met in the same place to discuss setting up a state-wide organization. They came from 11 counties, most of them were SCLC people, and they didn't fill the church. But they agreed on what they wanted to do and went out to spread the word.

By last Saturday, the number of people had more than doubled, many of them were not associated with SCLC, and they came from 26 counties. These counties covered most of the heavily Negro Black Belt and the state's three major urban centers of Negro population: Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery.

Each county's delegation was supposed to include six official representatives from a branch of COAPO set up in the county since the February meeting here. Of the six, two were to be from the county "interview" committee, two from the "political guidance" committee, and two from the "patronage" committee. These pairs of representatives became members of the three state-wide committees of the same name.

According to COAPO's plans, the county and state interview committees will meet with Democratic primary election candidates and then pass their findings along to the political guidance committees.

The political guidance committees will decide which candidates COAPO supports.

When COAPO candidates get into office, the patronage committees will watch whether they keep their campaign promises.

After these plans had been made, the Rev. T. Y. Rogers of Tuscaloosa was elected president. He said COAPO will be looking for candidates "who will really represent us at the local and state levels in this land which is rightfully ours."

And he said COAPO will not side with Negro leaders who want to do things the old way:

"We formed this organization because we were tired of being led by men who told us one thing and told the white power structure something else. . . . Some people say, 'Take it easy now. The white folks is upset.'"

"Well, I've been upset since I was born. I don't care how many white folks get upset. The time has come for every black man and black woman who declares himself a citizen of this land to vote like he's upset. . . and we're gonna vote together this time."

The people shouted agreement, and went home to try to make their plans come true.

COAPO's success at bringing out a large, unified Negro vote in the coming election will depend on three things:

1. Whether the county branches work hard and fast enough. Mr. Rodgers and Williams reminded the delegates repeatedly that the candidates COAPO will support "can't be elected by you sittin' on your fat do-nothin's."

2. Whether COAPO and its county branches are a true confederation of local and state political organizations that



HOSEA WILLIAMS

the Negro voters will follow. Rogers said after Saturday's meeting that the counties represented held most of the Negro votes in the state and that "the people in Greene County, for instance, will listen to the Greene County representatives who are here."

But he admitted this wasn't true of all the counties present, and that some of the counties were not very well organized yet.

In addition, a few heavily Negro counties did not answer when the roll was called. These included Lowndes County, home of the black panther party, and Macon County, home of the Macon County Democratic Club, one of the oldest and, in the 1964 elections, most influential Negro political organizations in any county of the state.

There's also some question whether COAPO is a true confederation at the state level. SCLC got COAPO going and the other major civil rights organizations in the state have not allied themselves with COAPO.

Some SNCC people sat in on the meeting here Saturday, but they didn't say anything.

And no prominent leaders of the Alabama Democratic Conference Inc. (ADC) or the State Coordinating Committee for Registration and Voting were present. The NAACP is officially a non-partisan organization, but it is closely connected with the Coordinating Committee.

Mr. Rogers said he has spoken to Dr. John Nixon, president of the Alabama NAACP, and, "Nixon has agreed to go along. This brings in the State Coordinating Committee."

COAPO leaders have also talked with leaders of the ADCI. Mr. Rogers declined to say exactly what came of these conversations, but pointed out that he is on the ADCI executive committee.

The Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee in Alabama (SNCC) has not shown any desire to ally itself with COAPO, and Mr. Rogers says he doesn't expect that SNCC will change its position.

But Mr. Rogers predicts, "Even if there's no structural union among the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR, Col. 5)

Klan an Issue in Macon Race

BY MARY ELLEN GALE

TUSKEGEE--It was a dark and stormy night. Rain poured down on Macon County as if determined to wash it away.

Out on the old Army air field near Tuskegee, the rain fell on a group of well-known citizens. It soaked through their shoes and their sheets. It put out the torches with which they were trying to light a kerosene-drenched cross. But it didn't seem to dampen their spirits. The local klavern of the Ku Klux Klan went right on with its public meeting. As a beginning, the Klansmen asked a Baptist lay preacher to lead them in prayer. He did.

It's been a long two years since that night. Tuskegee has acquired a bi-racial city council and Macon County has enrolled a lot of new voters, most of them Negro. The Klan doesn't hold public meetings any more.

But the Klan has become the thorniest issue in Macon County politics this spring. And the menfeeling most of the prickles are the four Democratic candidates for sheriff.

Lucius D. Amerson is the only Negro running for sheriff in a county with seven Negro voters to every three white voters. He almost didn't enter the race.

"It was a hard decision," he said. "I was a federal employee--at the post office in Montgomery--so I had to give up money-making to run."

"But I feel strongly that the time is now. Macon County needs a sheriff that will work for the benefit of everybody in an unbiased way."

Amerson, 32, was a paratrooper in the Korean War. Afterward, he stayed in the service and took courses in civil and criminal investigation. If he wins the primary, he plans to study law enforcement with the FBI.

But some people in Macon County seem to think he won't be able to protect himself if he is elected. They think the Klan will kill him.

"People ask me what I'd do if I got a strange call late one night," said Amerson, grinning faintly. "Well, it would depend on the call. There are ways of dealing with these things." His grin grew broader.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO, Col. 5)



SHERIFF CANDIDATE LUCIUS D. AMERSON SPEAKS TO VOTERS MEETING AS PRESENT SHERIFF, HARVEY SADLER (WITH GLASSES IN CENTER), LISTENS.

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Editorial Opinion

A-Changin'

"The times they are a-changin.'" the man sings. "The order is rapidly fadin.'"

A study of Southern white college students shows that the young people look more favorably on the Negro movement than their parents, according to Samuel Lubell, a well-known poll-taker.

The son of a Birmingham factory foreman told Lubell, "My father is a die-hard segregationist but I'd work with Negroes."

A junior at the University of Alabama, the son of a wealthy salesman, said, "My father wouldn't sit next to a Negro but I'm not against them."

Still, Lubell found, college-age youths oppose traditionally "liberal" causes like large federal spending, minimum wage increases, welfare programs, and the anti-poverty program. They think the best hope for the South and for their own futures lies in new industry and business in this region.

The students recognize that their views are contrary to those of the South their parents knew. A poll of their parents might reveal a stubborn, backward attitude on racial matters and a "liberal" acceptance of federal programs in the region.

The moral of the story is that no parent these days can really tell what his son or daughter believes, or how the youngsters might be trying to undo the mess the parents have made of society. Young Southerners' beliefs would probably shock their parents beyond hope.

One of the young people's heroes sings.

"Come mothers and fathers, Throughout the land And don't criticize What you can't understand. Your sons and your daughters Are beyond your command Your old road is Rapidly agin' Please get out of the new one If you can't lend your hand For the times they are a-changin'!"

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

I, Mrs. Versie G. Merriweather, a teacher at the Helicon High School, was arrested at the school Tuesday, March 22, for violating the truancy law.

The arrest didn't surprise me at all since so much is happening around here lately that I can't understand, I'll say this much, I sure hope they keep enforcing this truancy law here in Crenshaw County after our school gets straight and not just enforce it for Helicon High School. For so many years we've needed this to be done.

I have approached the principal several times even this school term before the boycott started about some of the children staying out of school helping others work.

He said, "Go tell those white people about it." I told him, "As a teacher I'm supposed to tell you. It's your responsibility to tell them."

He said, "They know it." He said he sees truck loads of people coming through Luverne with children on them, passing where he lives. He said, "Don't you think they see it?"

I told him that this was against the child labor law.

I feel that I have not been given the consideration I should have gotten from the principal as a parent and teacher. I have asked him two times to schedule a meeting for the two of us with the superintendent and the trustees of the school, but got no consideration from him.

I will not send my daughter back to the school unless the principal is removed. Being with the principal five days a week and the superintendent almost five days a week, I feel that they could have asked me why my child was not attending school.

We as teachers have never been given the privilege of making and drinking coffee in school. The officers have been given this privilege.

Using tear gas on the demonstrators, having horses and dogs on the campus, and the firing of a teacher and a bus driver are all reasons I kept my daughter away from school. All of this, I think, was unnecessary.

I don't think truancy was the main reason I was arrested. On the way to jail the officer Deputy Clemens and Officer Horn stopped by a home to pick up another lady for truancy. While waiting for her to get dressed, I overheard a conversation between Officer Horn and a Negro man that was standing talking to them while the lady dressed for jail. He said, "Next year we are going to give them our old school and take their new one." Our school was built since theirs. Ours is cement blocks, and theirs is bricks.

I will try to enroll my daughter in another school. I didn't try to enroll her before now because I thought things would get straight at Helicon and I would carry her back there.

After I was arrested, I asked Deputy Clemens if I could make a telephone call, and he said, "Yes."

I thought maybe I should make it clear that it was going to be a long distance call, so I said, "I'm going to make it to Washington, D.C."

He said, "Versie, you won't hardly find Johnson at home, and if you find him, he won't be able to do you no good here."

I asked him why did he say that I was calling President Johnson because I had not said who in Washington I wanted to call. He said, "Well, you said you wanted to call Washington, and I thought maybe you wanted to get in touch with Johnson."

I asked again if I could make the call, and he said, "Yes, but make sure you have enough money to pay for it."

I made the call to my sister and asked her to get in touch with President Johnson or his secretary and ask that he send someone to the jail that I could give a report to.

My mother made the call and was told in Washington where to call and ask that someone come to the jail. She made this call, and two F.B.I. men came to the jail that night but could not enter because the jail was locked and left unattended.

A white man in one of the front cells called out the window and told the F.B.I.



Big Jim Meets the People

CULLMAN--"Big Jim" Folsom, former governor of Alabama, wants to let all the "folks" know that he's not quite the same "Big Jim" they elected twice before.

He told supporters at his kick-off rally last Saturday in Cullman, "I've quit my drinking, my age has taken care of my other devilsment..."

Folsom said that he's running under the Bill of Rights. "I pledge, as always, there will be no second-class citizens, neither white or Negro, and the scales of justice shall balance equally for just people."

"I've told you in my previous campaigns that the Civil War was over--now let us go forward and maintain law and order," he told his audience.

Pitts Gives Pep Talk To Women's Group

BY CINDY HAYWOOD

BIRMINGHAM--Dr. Lucius H. Pitts, president of Miles College, began his talk at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, the only actively integrated church here, by moving his speaking platform forward to be closer to the audience. He was addressing members of the Friendship and Action Committee and their families. The organization is made up of 60 women of various churches who are working to improve human relations.

When Pitts finished the Sunday afternoon talk the audience of an equal number of Negroes and whites had also been moved.

Pitts' speech was a pep talk to the group, urging them "to keep up the good work" as a coach might talk to his team.

Pitts spoke of his experience in Birmingham as both "painful and delightful... The pain has been cushioned by something good." He was referring to the work of the women in the Friendship and Action Committee.

Recognizing the difficulties the group had to overcome, he said, "You did something daring." He brought out the fact that there were those who hoped the organization would run into trouble.

"When we work on the side of the right, God blesses us," he commented.

Praising the successful summer play school project, Pitts told of his own son's experience in the program. He said that John used to have a "real mean feeling toward white people."

However, during the summer, he learned to enjoy playing with white boys, Pitts said.

Pitts commended the group for carrying out its project "without fanfare... As a group, you have done this thing in a way that makes your friends who might not agree respect your attitude."

He outlined three important points for the group to consider. He discussed his concern about the progress of the poverty program, comparing Birmingham to Atlanta.

"The money is available in Birmingham and they are begging somebody to take it," he noted.

He expressed concern for high school students who never leave the city of Birmingham after graduation, and also for the retarded children who are not being reached by the program.

Second, he stated that a series of cultural events would be a worthwhile community project. Pitts believes that young people need help in developing cultural appreciation.

His third point was the need for a little theater for the committee. He said that the talents of interested actresses within the organization were being wasted.

An employee of Protective Insurance Company, whose wife is a member of the committee, commented on the meeting, "The F. and A. C. is the only group that is actually doing anything here regarding human relations."

"Women can do more because they better understand and are more concerned about the problems. They also have nerve enough to tackle them."

Advisory Committee

MONTGOMERY--Moreland G. Smith is still chairman of the Citizens Advisory Committee in Alabama for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

Smith is currently living in Atlanta, but according to J.E. Wilmore, director of the mid-south region of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, "he (Smith) maintains a residence in Montgomery and votes there."

Wilmore said, however, that a new chairman for the advisory committee will be named. He said that he didn't "care to speculate on who the new chairman will be."

Macon Sheriff's Race Who's a Kluxer?

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

One of Amerson's three opponents is the man who already wears the sheriff's brass badge, Governor Wallace appointed Harvey Sadler to the job 15 months ago. Now Sadler, a big man who looks like most people's idea of a sheriff, is running on the slogan, "Continue good law enforcement."

It's a slogan some people don't like. One of them is Bob Dawson, another candidate for Macon County sheriff.

Three weeks ago, a man calling himself a Dawson supporter littered the county with leaflet charging two deputy sheriffs with police brutality. But Dawson said he doesn't know anything about it.

"I don't have to stoop that low," he said. "I can win without slinging mud. But everything that pamphlet said was the truth."

A second leaflet appeared soon after the first. It was signed by "the Harvey Sadler Committee for Sheriff." Without mentioning Dawson by name, it accused him of being a friend of Wallace and a Klan chaplain.

The leaflet said Dawson was the man who led the prayers at the public meeting that rainy night.

Dawson admitted it. "I was there for a reason," he said. Some of his supporters hinted that he was investigating the Klan for the FBI. "I won't confirm or deny that," Dawson said.

"But I'm not a Klansman. I never have been. I never will be. Their time is gone. We're living in a new day. They're a small minority."

Dawson paused for breath and glanced around the office of his plumbing business. His Negro campaign manager stood in the doorway. "I don't have any white customers any more," Dawson said. "But I expect to get a third of the white vote. The aristocrats are with me. Everybody's with me except that radical Wallace bunch and the Klan."

When Sadler left his service station to become sheriff in January, 1965, he said he didn't plan to stick around the courthouse very long.

"As time passed," he said this week, "I liked the office better than I thought I would. Now I feel I want it if the people want me."

Sadler denied rumors that he controls the Klan in Macon County. "I'm sure the Klan doesn't operate in this area,"



he said, twisting a piece of wire between his hands. "Nobody would truthfully say that I've ever been a Klan member. 'I have been a member of the White Citizens Council. But I'm not any more. I don't guess they're too active."

Two of his children attend Macon Academy, the Wallace-backed white private school formed when the courts ordered Macon County to desegregate its public schools two and a half years ago. But Sadler said a third child, his son, studies at a racially integrated college in Tennessee.

One month ago, Sadler appointed his first Negro deputy, John Klinebrew of Shorter. Dawson supporters have called the hiring a "political trick" and suggested that Klinebrew will lose his new job soon after the primary.

"If his work is satisfactory--and it has been--he has a job as long as I'm in office," Sadler replied.

Scott Davis, who owns and operates a service station, is the county's other candidate for sheriff. He said he joined the race after friends complained they "hadn't much choice" and urged him to provide one.

Like the other three candidates, Davis said he thought civil rights demonstrations were "perfectly all right as long as they're peaceful."

Davis, whose son is in the fifth grade at Macon Academy, said, "There's a lot of colored people who want to mix with white and a lot who don't." About the Klan he said, "I wouldn't know what a Klan looks like."

Asked whether a predominantly Negro county should have a Negro sheriff, Davis replied, "I really don't know. I never have seen a nigger sheriff. I've heard of nigger mayors, though."

"This Amerson seems like an ice-creamer from the little I've seen of him. He could be a better feller 'n all of us, for all I know."

Autauga High School Students Arrested in Prattville Sit-ins

PRATTVILLE--The students who have taken over civil rights activity here found out this week what they suspected all along about their home town.

Their leader, 17-year-old Samuel Jemison, kept telling people in town that the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was not being enforced in Prattville.

The high school students had drawn up a list of grievances about this for a new bi-racial committee. The committee passed the complaints on to the mayor, and Mayor C. M. Gray gave his answers orally to the Rev. Frank N. Lowe of the bi-racial committee's steering sub-committee.

One of the things the mayor said, Mr. Lowe told the steering committee Monday night, was that it was up to individual restaurant owners whether or not they would serve Negroes.

Jemison and the others, staying away from classes at North Highland High School, decided to find out which establishments would serve Negroes.

A group went to the City Cafe and Murphy Drug Co., where they found all

the tables occupied by men. The Negro students turned and walked out.

Eight students went to the Rexall Drug Store for service. The police were called and the four boys and four girls were arrested.

Jemison said the students refused to sign \$200 bonds, and so they spent the night in jail.

A police officer came by Wednesday morning, he said, and told them, "Get out. We're not running no hotel." So they left.

The group picketed in front of downtown eating places again Wednesday. At one cafe, they found the door locked.

The group, called the Autauga County Young Non-Violent Association, said there would be more marches.

Street activity began in Prattville March 16, when a group of Negro pickets was roughed up by whites at the side of the post office. Two days later, the leaders agreed to halt demonstrations for ten days while the bi-racial committee considered grievances.



BY MARY MOULTRIE

This week let us consider the commercial and its influence upon the general public.

When was the last time you went out and bought a product that you saw advertised on TV and found that it really did none of the things the announcer claimed it to do? Recently?

Well, welcome to the club of disappointed buyers.

The TV commercial has 1001 gimmicks by manufacturers to plant a psychological picture in the mind of the potential buyer.

And more times than not you find yourself being the sucker in the deal. You have probably seen a household product demonstrated on TV that cuts through grease and dirt as if they were nothing. And you decided to try it, only to find that it wasn't half as good as the product you were using.

TV is a media in which anything impossible can be made to look possible--and that includes cleaning grease and dirt out of ovens, off floors, off walls, and off ceilings.

Remember, if you buy because of commercial advertising on TV and the

effectiveness of the products while being demonstrated, you stand the chance of losing in the overall deal.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2

HANDS OF AN ARTIST--A study of the art explosion in Birmingham, which features a tour of the local museum and several galleries, 8 p.m. Channel 13 in Birmingham.

SUNDAY, APRIL 3

TWENTIETH CENTURY--American fighting men, white and Negro, in Viet Nam, 5 p.m. Channel 3 in Pensacola, Fla., and Channel 20 in Montgomery.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8

WILD WILD WEST--Agent West is blamed by the Serbian minister for the disappearance through some strange magical force of Serbia's fabulous Kara Dlugoford, 6:30 p.m. Channel 3 in Pensacola, Fla.; Channel 4 in Dothan, Channel 20 in Montgomery, and Channel 31 in Huntsville.

there was no one with a key to let them in. This man that was talking to the F.B.I. has been there for years.

I asked him if he knew the fellow he was talking to and he said, "No." When the sheriff arrived at the jail that night, the man said to him, "Two well-dressed men came here tonight and they looked like the same men that came here this summer." He said, "I told them that you were gone to visit your wife in the hospital."

I didn't get a chance to talk with the F.B.I. that night, but they came to the school the next day to see me. I was in need of some medical supplies, but no one was there to give them to me.

I prayed that the building wouldn't catch on fire because we were all locked in. My mother, daughter, and other members of my family came, but could not enter until later that night.

Mr. James Kolb, a civil rights leader of Crenshaw County, and I myself made my bond.

Mrs. Versie G. Merriweather Helicon, Ala.

His Campaign HQ: Calhoun County Jail

ANNISTON--W. E. "Bill" Sparks, who owns Dot and Bill's restaurant, is campaigning for sheriff of Calhoun County.

He is conducting his campaign from the confines of the city jail.

He was sent to jail on charges of operating an illegal drinking place at his cafe. Convicted in Recorders Court in December, he received a \$107 fine and court costs. He appealed the conviction to the Calhoun Circuit Court where the charges were upheld.

To make matters worse, Judge Robert M. Parker added a 30-day sentence. Sparks is now serving the sentence.

He will be released April 13 when he pays his fine. In the meantime, Sparks is working as a cook at the city jail, and appealing to his fellow prisoners for their voting support.

John Hulett and Sarah Logan confer



Mt. Moriah Church was filled early



Rosa Parks spoke



Lowndes Marks a Year Full of Historic Change

To celebrate their first anniversary, members of the Lowndes County Christian Movement met Sunday at Mt. Moriah Baptist Church in Hayneville to hear Julian Bond, Mrs. Rosa Parks, Stokely Carmichael, and others. The members told their story in a printed program for the occasion. Excerpts from the program follow:

On March 19, 1965 at 7:30 p.m. a meeting was held at the Haroldson's Place, an old deserted store, for the purpose of forming a movement of Lowndes County citizens.

There were many remarks from all the concerned people. The meeting began with the devotional services.

The first song of the movement was

"We Shall Overcome."

There was a prayer by the Rev. James David Armstrong of Bennington, New York; and a scripture was read by the Rev. Ronald Hafer of Roxbury, Massachusetts.

The next song was "I Shall Not Be Moved."

The house was announced open for all business. The first thing decided by the group, which consisted of 28 local people, two SCLC workers and eight members of Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity, was that all officers should serve temporarily.

Many remarks were made by the group which sat in a semi-circle. Each person made himself known and told where he came from.

A motion was made by Robinson G. Lapp that the new group should have a name. After many names were listed, we put together the name, Lowndes County Christian Movement for Human Rights, and voted on it. The name was unanimously approved.

We noted we still had not finished our list of officers, so we proceeded to vote.

The officers elected were as follows: John Hulett, chairman; William J. Cosby, vice-chairman; Lillian McGill, secretary; Jesse Favors, assistant secretary; Elzie Lee McGill, treasurer; John Hinson, chaplain.

It seemed utterly impossible to find a church at first, but later the Mount Gillard Baptist Church, known as Trickum Church, opened her doors to us.

On April 11, 1965 the Ramer Baptist Church of Calhoun became the second church to welcome us, followed by the Old Bogahoma Baptist Church in Gordonville.

Later more churches were opened to us, but still too few.

The goals of the movement were many. We have made much progress, but not enough. Through prayers and

guiding hands of God, we still toil on.

Some of the hardships were deprivation of homes, jobs, and many former friends; refusals of loans; foreclosures on mortgages; eviction of sharecroppers; denials of churches; refusal at the courthouse on registration days.

We had to stand for hours in the sun, rain, and the cold. We were even more anxious to get the vote because of these obstacles.

All has not been on the dark side for the LCCMHR. We tried to present a list of fair grievances to the Lowndes County School Board. We failed. We contacted the Justice Department and they sought a suit and won it against the Lowndes County School Board.

As a result of this suit, 24 of the Negro schools must be closed.

We had no registered voters at the time of the formation of the LCCMHR, although two persons who had applied on the preceding Monday were later accepted. The rate of registration was too slow.

The LCCMHR, along with SNCC, sought the Justice Department on this, and we were one of the first counties to get federal examiners.

We went to court and won a decision whereby ALL MEN AND WOMEN regardless of race, would be allowed to serve jury duty in Alabama.

Yes, we have had many tragedies.

We had only one attempt to demonstrate. It ended in a tragedy with our losing Jonathan Myrick Daniels of Keene, New Hampshire.

We tried to get our people out of jail, but we did not have the money.

We organized our county by communities, with each community electing its community chairman. Each community has two chairmen. Each community gets two votes on the Board of Directors. Each community is encouraged to have meetings to talk about their problems.

We have a branch movement in Detroit, Mich., which sends us \$100 per month to aid us in our struggle.

The expenses of the movement have been multiplied by the hardship of our people. Without the help of many, we could never have met our expenses. We are indebted to everyone who has helped us directly or indirectly.

Julian Bond spoke



moments of humor



moments of seriousness



Photographs by James H. Peppers

food was served outside



a summary



Students From Many Faraway Lands Learn From Each Other at Jacksonville

BY ALAN BAUGHMAN

JACKSONVILLE--They come from Africa and from India, from the Near and the Far and the Middle East, from the ancient nations of Europe and the Orient, from South and Central America, and from island Australia bounded by the sea.

Their eyes and hair and skins are every color of the earth, and their customs and cultures represent nearly every civilization in existence.

They come to this sleepy little town, in the foothills of the Piedmonts north of Anniston, for an experiment in international brotherhood at Jacksonville State College.

It is called International House. In the large white-pillared brick house, young men and women from all over the world live and work and play together. "International House is unique," said the director, John R. Stewart. "This is the only program I know of that deliberately set out to bring together under one roof all the cultures of the world."

The idea, he said, is that the cultures will mingle and the people who represent them will learn about life in other lands than their own. The result hoped for: better understanding and friendship.

"It's really a people-to-people program," Stewart said. "The students in the program are assigned 10 hours a week to travel around and speak to civic and church organizations, explaining about their country's culture and way of life. This is in addition to their college work."

Each foreign student has an American roommate. The students also spend weekends and holidays in American homes. Last Christmas some of them were guests of a Rotary Club in Florida.

Many friendships go on after the student returns to his native land. One man in Talladega writes to a dozen or more former students that he has entertained in his home.

There are disagreements. Each student believes in his way of life. No matter how open-minded a student may be, he finds some things strange about the others at first.

But the program was designed with human nature in mind. Students are selected partly for their ability to disagree reasonably. "Generally they have had more educational opportunities because they have more motivation," said Stewart. "We try to get outgoing individuals with a wide variety of experiences rather than the bookworm type."

Three groups support International House: District 686 of the Rotary International, the Alabama Federation of Womens' Clubs, and the International Endowment Foundation, Inc., founded in 1953 by the late Colonel Harry M. Ayers, publisher of The Anniston Star.

Scholarships for foreign undergraduate students are very rare, Stewart said, but these three organizations make it possible for students from all six continents, and every free country to take part in the program.

The chances are that no two students would sum up International House in the same words. But Alois Wiesler of Austria speaks for many of them.

"It will have been a great year, a year of many wonderful, interesting and instructive experiences from a country which is recognized in the world as the strongest, the richest, and the freest--a fantastic society, the land of the unlimited possibilities," he said.

"I'll carry my experience home, compare it with home, and use it as a little mosaic-stone in Austria's new and important task in this modern world--to be an ambassador between East and West."



THESE ARE SOME OF THE STUDENTS WHO LIVE IN INTERNATIONAL HOUSE. THEY COME FROM KOREA, HONG KONG, FRANCE, GERMANY, ARGENTINA, INDIA, SWEDEN, DENMARK, LEBANON, AUSTRIA, MEXICO, CHILE, AUSTRA-

LIA-- AND FROM ALABAMA. AT JACKSONVILLE STATE COLLEGE, THEY ARE LEARNING ABOUT LIFE IN OTHER COUNTRIES WHILE THEY STUDY, WORK, AND PLAY TOGETHER.

Americans and Visitors Share in Discovery: 'We All Have the Same Problems'

BY ALAN BAUGHMAN

JACKSONVILLE -- "Everybody's alike," said Miss Annette Sloan, a senior from Oneonta, Alabama, and a resident of International House.

That, she said, was the most valuable thing she learned from living with foreign students. But she didn't mean that everyone looks or talks or thinks exactly the same way.

"We all have the same emotions," she explained. "We all have the same problems." Then she smiled and added, "At least the same problems of being young."

She founded some differences, too. "Each culture has its own value system, and you learn to respect it. For instance, an Israeli places more importance on working for the common good and looking out for material things than a European does."

Miss Sloan entered the program to learn more about the world beyond her home town. She had always wanted to

travel and study languages and cultures of other lands. And she also happened to be a student of J. H. Jones, who founded International House more than 10 years ago.

Alain Chandelier, from Paris, came to International House on the recommendation of his cousin, who had also been in the program.

"You get a completely different experience than we get in Europe," he said. "There aren't any campuses in France. The students live in apartments and rooms, and there aren't any dormitories."

"There are many little differences in our two countries. Here drinking is a big scene, you make a big thing of it, and not many people drink. In France, everybody drinks like because they're thirsty, like you drink water or milk, and hardly anybody drinks together."

"In France, the churches are quite different. There are only six Protestant churches in Paris, and they are just Protestant. In my country people

wouldn't know what a Baptist or a Presbyterian was. Either you're Catholic or Protestant.

"Americans are more relaxed and informal and--you say it--casual. I didn't find much friendliness in New York, everyone was too busy, but in Alabama there is a lot of friendliness and hospitality. To most of the students, I think, it's rather startling at first.

"France is a socialist country. Everything is owned by the government--the car manufacturers, the post offices, everything, even the television stations. We don't have commercials on TV. When the president wants to talk, he just goes on and talks a long as he wants to.

"And because the government owns the radio and TV stations, the newspapers and magazines, nobody can criticize DeGaulle. If they do, they just shut them off. There is a newspaper in Paris that is privately owned, but they can't criticize too much either.

"Our schools are very different. In France you have elementary school for

six years and then high school for seven. The students are given seven subjects--mathematics, French, history, geography, physics, chemistry, and foreign languages--and they take them all the way through school."

Uffe Eriksen comes from Denmark. The son of a merchant, he goes looking for ideas to take home with him. He has hitchhiked rides to Georgia to see a carpet factory and to visit Rich's department store in Atlanta.

He thinks an important part of the International House program is to "let them (the American people) know something outside the United States exists."

Eriksen is an officer in the Danish army. He talked about Viet Nam. "I think the U.S. is not only fighting the war to save South, or maybe North and South, Viet Nam from the Communists, but also to defend the whole Western world from Communism.

"Many of the common people in Europe don't understand this, just as many of the common people in the United

States don't understand it. They don't see the whole picture."

He talked about the United States of Europe. "I think it will come eventually--it has to come. But it will be a United States only economically and politically. There are too many different languages and customs to become a United States like you have. We will break down the trade barriers and taxes, and do business back and forth. Europe will become a very strong power, socialistic in nature.

"Russia isn't Communist anymore, and the United States isn't a democracy. They're both going toward a socialistic government and economy."

One big difference between America and Europe is the way their teenagers behave, Eriksen claimed. "In Denmark we are sent to dancing schools. We have Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, tennis clubs, hunting and fishing clubs.

"Here you don't know all about music. You're fed from a little kit with music like--well, like those terrible Beatle songs, and the Animals and so on. They're not heard much in Europe.

"I suppose the biggest difference is in quality versus quantity. In Europe we build on quality. Things cost more, a suit, a washing machine, but they last a long time. Here you build things to sell cheaply and wear out quickly.

"There is a very great difference between people of the North and the South here. I came in to that little busy hole--New York. In the North people are very surface. In the South they are very polite, have a lot of hospitality, and are very equal to the people all over Europe in nature and behavior; they're not as hurried or as occupied as in the North."

Tony Callan of Gadsden is boys' counselor in International House. A political science major, he came into the program by a "sort of lucky accident." His room in the dormitory was taken during a break, and he had to move to International House. He liked it and asked to stay.

"One of the things we run into is that the foreign students are used to more social freedom than we have here. In Europe, the parents make the students responsible for themselves, and the schools don't assume the responsibility for them. Here they have to come in at certain hours and follow all sorts of rules."

But most of the foreign students seem to think the advantages are more important than the disadvantage. At any rate, they keep on coming to Alabama to meet each other and see for themselves what some of America is like.



INTERNATIONAL HOUSE ON THE JACKSONVILLE CAMPUS IS HOME TO STUDENTS FROM MANY LANDS.

POLITICAL CONFEDERATION

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

major groups by May 3, it's a real possibility that we'll all be saying the same thing."

3. The third thing that will determine whether COAPO can unify the Negro vote is the choice of candidates the confederation plans to support for the major state offices.

Thousands of voters think that Attorney General Richmond Flowers will get the Negro vote for governor. And so, if COAPO decides that a solid Negro vote on May 3 for one candidate in the governor's race will be a victory for the organization, it can probably have that victory by backing Flowers.

However some people in COAPO feel that Flowers should not be COAPO's candidate. At the meeting Saturday, Williams suggested that Flowers is "doing some pretty stupid campaigning."

"He pops off so much about what he's gonna do for the Negro," said Williams, that he may get almost no white vote."

If COAPO decides to endorse some other candidate for governor, many Negro voters already convinced will still stick with Flowers.

Unifying the Negro vote, then, will be much more difficult. But COAPO may have decided, in effect, that a powerful political force by Negroes will be best felt in a split vote for governor in the Democratic primary.

O.E.O. Opens Records

WASHINGTON--The books and records of local anti-poverty agencies throughout the country are now open to the public, the Office of Economic Opportunity has said.

The records include names, salaries, source of money, budgets, and other information.

Wilcox: 83 Per Cent Illiterate

Portrait of County With Problems



A CLASSROOM AT CAMDEN ACADEMY IN WILCOX COUNTY.

CAMDEN--Any political candidate who makes promises to all the people of Wilcox County will have plenty of problems if he gets elected and tries to make good his promises.

Wilcox is one of the state's poorest counties. Tenant farmers labor for as little as \$300 a year.

An estimated 83 per cent of the adults in the county--Negro and white--cannot read or write.

Any candidate who wins with Negro support will have his hands full: In addition to running into white resistance, he will be pressured to improve the lot of Wilcox Negroes, who make up 76 per cent of the county's 20,000 people.

There was no public elementary and secondary education for Negro youngsters until 1930. Before that, private church groups took on the job of running Negro schools.

The county spends about \$1.2 million on its schools for 6,000 pupils. Wilcox turned down \$640,764 in federal funds for county schools because accepting the money would force school desegregation, according to the Rev. Daniel

Harrell, an SCLC official who has gathered facts and figures about the Negro's status in this Black Belt county.

There are 160 teachers for almost 5,000 Negro students, and 50 teachers for about 1,000 white students.

A third of the Negro schools have more than 40 pupils in each class. And, SCLC says, a couple of the schools have more than 60 pupils per class.

The average Negro school has 26 pupils for each teacher, according to Guy Kelly, Wilcox school superintendent. (The state average is 28, and the national average 25.)

Mrs. David Colston, whose husband was the man shot to death in front of a church in Camden last January, says she has 84 pupils in her third grade class at Camden Academy.

Only three of the 15 Negro schools have indoor toilet facilities, Mr. Harrell reported. The other 12 have pit-style outside toilets.

Mr. Harrell criticized the absence of school libraries and poorly equipped science classes.

He said there are no paved roads into Negro neighborhoods.

Disease is common in the Negro community, he said, and white doctors refuse to treat Negro patients.

Mr. Harrell said in his report to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in Atlanta that the conditions stem from "political disfranchisement."

He said that if Negroes won political representation this would bring about change.

Candidate and Her Man Show Up for Chilly Rally

BY DAVID R. UNDERHILL

LEROY--Washington County Negroes talked for days about going to the big political rally last week at the Leroy High School football field.

It was cold the night of the rally, and only three Negroes showed up.

But the climate of the rally rather than the temperature of the air was probably responsible for the small turnout of Negro voters. The three who came didn't go inside the gate. They watched the rally from behind a fence at one end of the field.

They saw a chilly crowd of about 1,000 whites waiting expectantly while a hill-billy band tried to warm them up with country music played from a decorated truck bed flying two flags, American and Confederate, Wallace stickers, buttons, cards, posters, cars, trucks, and supporters were everywhere.

Most of the people concentrated on keeping warm, but some listened to the lesser candidates' speeches:

"He sure can't speak well."

"He sure can't. But he's sure a nice tax collector. I'm gonna vote for him."

"Me too, but I wish he'd stop talkin'."

The crowd forgot how cold it was and how long the line at the coffee stand was when the gubernatorial candidate and her husband finally appeared.

The candidate stood behind the two flags and said she wanted to be elected so the Wallace record of "honesty, integrity, and progress" could continue in

the State Capitol. The crowd clapped for that and for almost everything else she said in her five minute speech--except the promise that if she won, the governor's mansion would be free of alcoholic beverages for another four years. Only two or three old ladies clapped for that.

Then the candidate introduced the man who would be her "number one adviser" and the crowd roared.

He said, "I'm gonna let you vote on the succession bill because my wife is a candidate for governor, and that's the way you'll be able to vote on it."

If his wife wins, he said, he will continue his nation-wide campaign to tell the truth about Alabama and to oppose the "dangerous trends" that are attacking our system of local government and property ownership.

But he said outsiders should not meddle in Alabama. "Let Bobby Kennedy run New York, and the people of Alabama will run Alabama."

He criticized national newspapers and magazines, including Esquire, which had attacked him and then added, "I reckon they'd have Playboy down here next, except we wear too many clothes in Alabama for them to be interested in us."

The freezing readers of Playboy in the audience applauded his support of clothes.

Negroes Oppose Senator, Sheriff

"If you miss me from the white folks' kitchen, And you can't find me nowhere; Just come on over to the courthouse, I'll be clerkin' over there."

CAMDEN--A woman in Wilcox County has made up new lines for an old spiritual.

In it she expressed the confidence of many Negroes that in 1966 they will elect Negroes to office in Wilcox County and get their share of court house jobs.

Two of five Negro political candidates in the Democratic primary are taking on old pros in Wilcox County. Negroes claim a 3,500 to 3,200 edge over whites on registration lists.

Walter J. Calhoun, a 30-year-old grocer from Lower Peach Tree, is hoping the edge will be enough to get him nominated in the primary. He is taking on a tough customer--P. C. (Lonnie) Jenkins, who has been sheriff for nearly 30 years.

Lonnie L. Brown, an Alberta insurance man, is another Negro who is challenging a veteran politician. He is running against Roland Cooper, an auto

dealer and cattleman from Camden who has been in the state senate for four terms.

Cooper, county Democratic vice chairman, used to represent the old 16th senatorial district of Monroe and Wilcox counties. He is now a candidate in the new 19th district, created by senate reapportionment. It includes Wilcox, Clarke, Monroe, and Conecuh counties in southwest Alabama.

Only Wilcox County has more Negroes than whites registered to vote.

Maston M. Mims, of Uriah, is also seeking the nomination for the senate seat.

Brown, who has been a leader in a new confederation of Negro political groups in the state, is the only Negro in Alabama running for the senate.

Two Negroes are running for road commissioner and another for tax assessor in Wilcox County.



ROLAND COOPER

Women in Wilcox Form a Co-op To Sell, Make 'Freedom Quilts'

BY LARRY FREUDIGER

CAMDEN--Women of the Freedom Quilting Bee of Wilcox County voted Saturday to form a non-profit handicraft cooperative which will receive monetary help through a Ford Foundation grant.

About 60 of the Quilting Bee's 77 members met at Antioch Baptist Church in Camden and adopted a charter, elected officers, and chose a governing board of 12 women.

Although Gees Bend women held a clear majority, it was decided to give equal representation by region; four women were elected to the board from Coy, four from Possum Bend, and four from the Gees Bend--Alberta area. Al Ulmer, a staff member of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta, will work with the group, using a \$300 Ford Foundation grant to search for technical assistance for the new cooperative.

The grant, which is part of the Ford Foundation's new program to aid non-profit handicraft cooperatives, will later provide a full-time salary for one

technical assistant.

The Quilting Bee pays women \$10 each for hand-made quilts, which are then sold in Alabama and New York.

Profits are used by the cooperative according to the vote of the membership, and it is expected that most of the money will go for sewing machines, a loom, and other equipment.

The Rev. Francis X. Walter, of Selma Inter-Religious Project in Tuscaloosa, who is advising the group, has been seeking donations of cloth and searching for new outlets to sell the quilts.

Musselman Recovering

EPHRATA, Pa.--Clay Musselman, formerly The Southern Courier's reporter in Birmingham, is in a Pennsylvania hospital slowly recovering from paralyzing injuries.

Musselman was severely hurt in an automobile accident in New Jersey last October. He regained consciousness in January and has since begun relearning to use some of his muscles. He cannot reply to mail himself but has letters read to him. He is in Room 113, Ephrata Community Hospital.



LONNIE L. BROWN

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Elliott Travels Middle of Road

THRU S.E. ALABAMA

BY MARY ELLEN GALE
UNION SPRINGS--"When I am governor, I will do anything I reasonably can do to promote racial peace and understanding," roared the big man at the microphone.

He raised both fists and smashed them down against the air.

"We cannot educate our children, we cannot bring in industry, we cannot make the progress we should make if we are wracked by racial turmoil from side to side and from year to year," he thundered.

Then he paused for a fraction of a second. His eyes swept over the people clumped here and there in front of the Bullock County Courthouse.

A hundred eyes stared back, and nobody smiled. But Carl Elliott went right on.

"I say to my white friends and I say

to my colored friends: The time has come for those of us in the middle of the road to assume the responsibility we should, to see we have racial understanding.

"We cannot trust the extremists on either side to find a solution. We have tried extremists and we know where they have led us.

"It is time for the honest, God-fearing, middle-of-the-road people to take over in Alabama."

A couple of Negroes smiled. A couple of white men walked away. But nobody booed. And nobody clapped.

"I wanted to applaud," a Negro man said later. "He'd be a good governor."

"It's good talk," said another. "But who sets the standards for the extremes? Negroes who stand up for their rights--are they extreme?"

"I don't believe he'll get too many votes around here," said a white man. "Flowers will get all the black vote and I don't know who'll get the white--Patterson or Wallace, I guess."

But some white people thought Elliott had something to say to them. "Patterson's disqualified because of prejudice," said a young woman from Phenix City, Patterson's home town. "Of course none of them will do all they say, but Elliott seems like he'll keep most of his promises."

"I think he's fine," said a middle-



CARL ELLIOTT aged man. "He seems like a mighty nice feller."

That was the way things went for Carl Elliott all over southeastern Alabama last Monday. It was a cold day for spring. He was in old Patterson-Wallace country. The crowds were really only gatherings. Whatever he said, nobody seemed to get very excited.

But here and there, he made himself some friends.

He promised to raise old-age pensions, attract new industry, improve the schools, pave the roads, and develop Alabama's natural resources. In Hurts-

boro and Eufaula, the people just blinked or nodded.

In Union Springs Elliott pledged to "double the size of our colleges," and a baby began to wail. Most of the audience grinned. Elliott didn't even pause.

"I'm a plainspoken man," he said. "I'm a simple fellow who grew out of the soil of the hills. I'm the son of a tenant farmer."

"I'm bringing a message of love and unity to every nook and cranny in Alabama. I love every single bit of this state and all her people. But I love my country, too. I get a lump in my throat every time I see Old Glory."

"I'm proud to be an Alabamian and I'm proud to be an American. As far as I'm concerned, there is no conflict." He looked around as if daring anyone to challenge him. No one did.

"Some of these fellers make me sick, running around talking about Carl Elliott's federal connections," he said. "I have federal connections because the people of Alabama sent me to Washington eight times to represent them."

"Carl Elliott wears no man's brand. Not the brand of LBJ. Not the brand of KKK. Not the brand of any special interest. I will not take orders in the light of day or in the darkness of night."

While his country musicians thumped a piano and twanged guitars, Elliott campaigned up and down the main street of each town. In a Eufaula drugstore, he held out his hand to a disbelieving Negro customer. "The name's Carl Elliott," he said.

When the man didn't extend his hand in return, Elliott reached for it, shook it briefly, and moved on. The man stood where he was, looking down at his hand as if he weren't sure Elliott had given it back.

Out on the street, Elliott moved from groups of whites to groups of Negroes. He had a smile and a friendly handshake for everyone.

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High Court OKs Rights Law; FBI Arrests 13 in Hattiesburg

WASHINGTON--A civil rights law passed in 1870 may be used to prosecute private individuals who interfere with a person's "basic rights under the Constitution," the U. S. Supreme Court said Monday.

The old federal law had been used previously only against state officials who, in their positions of law, interfered with a person's exercising his constitutional rights.

But Monday the court ruled that non-state employees could be prosecuted under the law if they were accused of helping state employees in a civil rights crime, as charged in the Neshoba County, Miss., killing in 1964 of three civil rights workers.

And the court also ruled that one of those "basic rights" mentioned in the 1870 law is the right to travel interstate highways, as argued in the murder case of Lemuel Penn, a Negro educator shot

near Athens, Ga., in 1964.

The same day that the court made its decision, the FBI rounded up 13 suspects in the fire bombing of a home in Hattiesburg, Miss., last January 10.

Vernon F. Dahmer, who was active with the NAACP in voter registration, died of burns suffered in the fire in his country home.

The 13, all described as Klansmen by the FBI, were charged with violation of the 1870 civil rights law. They were also charged with violating the part of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 that makes it a crime to harm or intimidate anybody who is attempting to vote or register or anybody who is helping others to vote or register.

This week, the FBI was still looking for a 14th suspect, Mississippi Klan Imperial Wizard Sam Holloway Bowers Jr., of Laurel. The FBI described him as armed and dangerous.

THINK AND GRIN

BY ARLAM CARR JR.
When does a boat show affection? When it hugs the shore.

Why is your hand like a hardware store? It has nails.

At what time of day was Adam created? A little before Eve.

Why should fish be better educated than bugs? Because they live in schools.

When do 2 and 2 make more than 4? When they make 22.

I appear once in every minute, twice in every moment, but never in a hundred thousand years. What am I? The letter M.

What is the difference between here and there? The letter T.

A man named Bigger got married. How did he compare in size with his wife? He was larger, for he always had been Bigger.

What is worse than a giraffe with a sore throat? A centipede with sore feet.

What trade does the President follow? Cabinet-maker.

St. Mark C.M.E. Church
Plans Holy Week
April 6-8

Sermons for this occasion will be delivered nightly by the following dedicated ministers: April 6, the Reverend Thomas L. Pratt, Presiding Elder, Birmingham District; April 7, The Reverend O. J. Ford, Pastor, Trinity C.M.E. Church, Collegeville.

Appropriate musical selections will be rendered by the host choir and the audience. An added feature for this observance will be the appearance of the Gospel Choir of the First Baptist Church, Mason City.

All services will begin at 7:30 p.m. A cordial invitation is extended to all churches in the Birmingham area to worship with us and become a participating supporter of this program. The location of the church is 301 Iota Avenue, South.

The Reverend J. Arthur Crumpton, Pastor

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'10-73' Means Look Out

OZARK--If you're driving along Route 231 in southeast Alabama and you want to know how to find an address in Dothan, just call KDE4456. If you have an accident or car trouble or want to find a place to eat, you can do the same thing.

Of course, you have to have a citizens band two-way radio in your car, and thousands of motorists in the state do.

The Wiregrass area is one of the most active citizens band sections around. Ten of the radio men have begun a chapter there of REACT--Radio Emergency Associated Citizens Teams.

REACT members promise to provide emergency radio service every hour of every day. They have led police to accidents, alerted hospitals to emergency cases en route, helped to find lost chil-

dren, and notified boats about sudden storms.

Napoleon Trawick, a teacher and store owner in Ozark, has the voice on KDE4456. If he replies, "10-73," that means look out for a speed trap; "10-23" means stand by; and "10-43" means there's a traffic tie-up ahead.

Ozark REACT members recently organized a fund drive over the air for a family whose house burned down last month.

Trawick is also active in a larger southeast Alabama association, with Negro and white members, which meets twice a month.

Race doesn't make much difference over the air. "You'd be surprised at some of the different people who get talking to each other over the radio," says Trawick.

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THOMAS REED

will do for the people of Macon, Barbour, and Bullock counties if elected to

The House of Representatives

31st District

THOMAS REED will seek

1. Higher welfare payments.
2. Laws placing public health nurses in each county to check the health of school children.
3. An end to capital punishment.
4. Laws providing state jobs for people unable to find work.
5. Laws removing state prisoners from public work projects.
6. Higher pay for school teachers and state employees; more money for state schools.
7. Laws permitting 18-year-olds to vote.
8. Free textbooks for college students who are Alabama residents.
9. A central medical facility to provide medical histories for state residents.
10. More state money for trade schools--one to be located in Macon, Bullock, or Barbour county.
11. Laws banning minors other than legal witnesses from controversial court cases and hearings.
12. Citizen support for President Johnson's policy on Viet Nam.

And THOMAS REED will open offices in Macon, Bullock, and Barbour counties permitting the people to come in and tell me what they want me to do for them.

Dem. Primary, May 3 Pd. Pol. Adv. by Thomas Reed, Tuskegee, Ala.

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